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EDITORIAL

With the provincial elections added to the polling of the Referendum vote on October 20, the duties of the Deputy Returning Officers will be onerous indeed. With four sections to the Referendum ballot; the parliamentary ballot, and more than twice as many electors as ever before, the work of the election officials will be exceedingly arduous.

Ontario has been witnessing many strikes, but the absence of liquor has made them safe for human life. The riots at the Kimmel, Rhyl and Seaford camps over the sea demonstrate that beer is a dangerous riot-factor. The strike at Windsor, when two hundred war veterans were sent to that city from London, passed off as quietly as a country funeral. During the formative period of reconstruction Canada is bound to have many strikes. Without beer they will be comparatively safe so far as bloodshed is concerned. Vote "No" Four Times.—White Ribbon.

The passage of an act of the House of Commons substituting electrocution for hanging in carrying out the death penalty for murderers in Canada is a humanitarian and desirable step. The bill was submitted by Mr. H. M. Mowat, Toronto, whose arguments, when the bill was introduced, showed that he had made a careful study of the question. He had letters from jail wardens in all parts of Canada, from county councils, grand juries and other bodies approving his bill. Electrocution is in force in most of the United States and is claimed to be a more civilized method of carrying out the death sentence. The bill now goes to the senate for approval.

The administrators of the law are very generally throughout the country imposing heavier penalties and sentences upon that large class of motorists who drive with recklessness and disrespect for the personal safety and rights of others. At Ottawa the other day a motor driver was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for having knocked down and killed a resident of that city. Leniency was asked of the court, because the driver had been a soldier, but the judge ordered the sentence to be carried out. There is no excuse whatever for reckless driving. Parties guilty of it deserve and should receive the utmost penalties provided.

The activities of the campaign for the Victory Loan of 1919 have been inaugurated. Next year will be well advanced before Canada's main expenditures for war can be completed. Every dollar that can be raised for the Victory Loan, 1919 will be required. Although hostilities ceased in 1918 the war expenses went on. This is just as much a war year as last year was, as far as the money is concerned. Pressing liabilities incurred by the war and involving vast sums of money have to be cared for. The simplest and most profitable manner in which this can be done is for the people to provide the money themselves. The Victory Loan 1919 is entitled to just as much consideration as was given to its predecessors. It is up to every loyal Canadian to do his utmost to make the new loan an overwhelming success. The continuance of the prosperity of the nation is wholly dependent upon it.

The Acton Fall Fair has recorded another success. The revision of the prize list brought out for exhibition and competition many of the newest creations and eliminated some which had been shown year after year with no further merit in the showing than filling up space. The inside exhibit this year was unusually attractive and superior in many respects to that of previous fairs. The various classes of woman's work would have been better filled if the lists had been available a month earlier, but this will be remedied if it is understood that this year's arrangement will be continued for next year. A little co-operation will improve the exhibit of stock. Some directors emphasize the horse department to the discouragement of the exhibitors in cattle classes. There is plenty of room for all classes, and equal attention should be devoted to all, for it is an all-round, well-developed fall fair that is most desirable and the more generally excellent it is the more satisfactory it will prove as a whole.

Another very positive demonstration of the satisfactory effectiveness of prohibition in Acton was seen last Wednesday when the crowds of people came to attend and enjoy the day at the Fall Fair. People visited the fair in larger numbers than ever before in the history of this popular exhibition. Hundreds of motor cars were driven through the gates and parked in the grounds. Scores more were parked on Lake Park and Knox Avenues and at other points in town. Not during the day, afternoon, evening or night was the slightest evidence of intoxicating liquor to be seen anywhere in the fair grounds or elsewhere in town. When the fair was over the crowds passed out of the gates, the automobiles were driven out through the retreating mass of men, women and children, but not an accident of any description was reported. Could such a result have been possible if the barrooms had been in operation selling 5.76% beer—the beer of the Referendum ballot—or if a government store in town had been dispensing bottled liquor to all comers—for which privilege our electors are appealed to vote on the fourth question of the ballot? After such an effective demonstration of the beneficial effects of the absence of intoxicating liquor it will be a selfish man or woman indeed who will "for personal liberty's sake," vote for and induce others to vote for the defeat of the prohibitory law now prevailing.

Women are sure to get into Parliament sooner or later. At the convention of Conservatives of North Norfolk the nomination of Mrs. T. E. Langford, of Simcoe, proved a sensation and was received with such persistent applause that the lady was obliged to go to the platform for the second time before the convention finally accepted her withdrawal. "My hands were both up for that lady," said a man from Waterford. "We could have made it a walkover with at least 500 majority had Mrs. Langford accepted."

A fine example is being set to the returned soldiers by Major-General D. M. Hogarth, M. P. P., of Port Arthur. He made a public statement last week that he intended to vote straight "No" on all the four questions on the Referendum ballot, and that he believed that any amendments to the O. E. A. should be made with a view to strengthening it, rather than weakening it. General Hogarth said that he had seen the liquor traffic in all its moods and modifications, and had come to the firm conclusion that the best thing that any community or any country could do with it was to get rid of it entirely.

Canada is at present paying war pensions to nearly 90,000 individuals, at an annual cost of over \$24,000,000, and under the Pensions Act, which became effective on September 1, the majority of these will receive bonuses and increases which, in the aggregate, will create an additional annual expenditure of, roughly, \$4,000,000. Whatever may be done in the future in the way of additional bonuses or gratuities, history will bear witness through all the future days that Canada has been generous to her soldiers, from the very beginning of the war up to this date. Canadians generally feel that the country should recompense the soldiers to her full ability.

Every successive month is showing the opportunities for expansion of trade and co-operation by Canada with the mother land and other countries of Europe. The National Union of Manufacturers of Britain is sending a delegation of twenty to forty to Canada to investigate possibilities of British trade here. Preference for the colonies may be detrimental to some British industries in the home market, but it is realized that trade must be co-operative, and the Empire must grow strong by working together. It is intimated that the association will welcome return co-operation, stating that a large market for Canadian goods will continually expand.

The Champion points out that there are many complaints that the statutes governing motoring are violated every day and at all hours in Milton, but no action is taken. There is a great deal of speeding, many cars are driven by boys and girls under eighteen years of age, are parked on the wrong sides of the streets, do not carry numbers fore and aft, sometimes only one light and occasionally no lights after dark. Who is responsible for the complete neglect of regulation and for daily and nightly endangering the lives of not only pedestrians but those of motorists, law-abiding as well as lawbreaking? Unfortunately other towns have experiences similar to those of Milton with motorists who violate the provisions of the Ontario Vehicles Act in all the particulars above enumerated.

Percy Hurd, a member of the British House of Commons, who is touring Canada, has much to say respecting the status of this Dominion in the future in the empire. Partnership within the Empire on a basis of full national status for all the Dominions was the pivotal point in his address before the Canadian Club. Among a number of pertinent observations regarding the relationship between Canada and the Mother Country, he laid particular emphasis on the importance of Canada being represented officially in England by a man of large capability and resource. "You in Canada, as we in England, are up against very grave problems," he said. "But I see you extending your efforts and gradually pushing your influence all over the globe. I find you making things for Rumania, and dealing with the whole of Europe through your London agencies" he continued. "Out of these new relations will grow treaties and many other complications which will unfold new problems for you to solve."

The report of the engineers who have been investigating the matter of the installation of waterworks for Acton presented their report at the meeting of the Council on Monday evening. Several options have been submitted. With a view to a general interchange of opinion by the ratepayers with the Council on this important question a meeting of all interested has been called for Monday evening next. This is a wise procedure. There have been spasmodic calls for waterworks at intervals for years. Until now nothing effective has been done. The Council has now secured definite data for consideration. It is the plain duty of every property owner now to face this question and give expression to his views. Acton needs waterworks. If properly installed under competent supervision the net cost to the municipality will be reasonable. In most municipalities in Ontario where waterworks have been installed they are now self-sustaining. Like the Hydro-Electric scheme the users pay the cost of maintenance and upkeep, the municipality simply guaranteeing the debentures and collecting the revenues.

At the meeting of the Council on Monday evening it was deemed desirable to introduce a by-law covering the transfer of the Shoe Factory project from the Reliance Shoe Co., Toronto, to S. A. Gourlay's Company of Kitchener. This by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval. By this action the Council aims to avoid the possibility of any unforeseen difficulty which might arise in the future. Arrangements have been made with the Kitchener company and steps are being taken for the early occupation of the Shoe Factory and operation of the business. This project, which was initiated with a view to the betterment of conditions for Acton, has been long drawn out, principally owing to the effect of the war on financial conditions. The passing of the by-law with the endorsement of the people to a scheme they have already almost unanimously endorsed, is really a matter of form. There will be no object whatever in opposing the by-law. The Shoe Factory has been built. We now have the opportunity of having it promptly occupied by a going concern of experience. Endorse the Council's action by passing the by-law without opposition.

LOST AND FOUND AND LOST AGAIN

If professors are not all absent-minded, all absent-minded men in the humorous papers are professors. Hence in the Boston Transcript: "The Professor—I went to the railway office today and got that umbrella I left on the train last week. His Wife—That's good. Where is it now? The Professor—Oh? My love, I really, my dear, I'm afraid I left it on the train."

HE HAD HOPE

It was a beautiful little place. The house was small, but perfect, and the garden lovely, with flowers and fruit and vegetables and hops, and all. And the surrounding country matched it for prettiness. "However did you get such a fine house?" asked a friend after the host had proudly shown him around. "It was this way," said the host, casting a cautious look around to where his lady was inspecting and commending the gardener's work. "The property was for sale, so I brought my wife to see it. When she had looked round the house and the garden, she admitted the view from the windows, I asked her what she thought it was. 'It is so pretty it leaves me speechless!'"—Chicago News.

Down Goes High Cost of Living

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Legs of Lamb, Front Quarters of Lamb, Lamb Chops, etc. with prices ranging from 30c to 40c.

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The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. That query was, "How soon will our boys be home?" And, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them. It was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle. To bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources. Canada solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly the economic side could not be overlooked. That was to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

(a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital.

National Working Capital

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will, and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Transportation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work. For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.